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Osgoode Hall
Toronto
April 27 1908
My Dear Senator

Having suggested to the then Minister of Justice—now Sir Charles Fitzpatrick—the advisability of submitting the correspondence between himself and me “In re the Manitoba School Question,” to his colleagues, he, by letter of the 27th September, 1904, assented thereto.

The only one I wrote to was Sir William Mulock, to whom I thought it unnecessary to give more than a short synopsis of some of the most important letters.

Since then I have had the correspondence privately printed—having added thereto one letter from the late Archbishop Walsh, one from the late Honourable A. S. Hardy, and two from the late Honourable David Mills.

One object I have in view will be apparent from a perusal of the letters. The other aspect of the Manitoba School Question is that it was treated by Parliament as a matter of great importance, and is, therefore, of considerable historic value, and must be dealt with as such in the not distant future. Therefore, for prudential reasons, it was advisable to preserve the correspondence from loss or destruction by having it printed.

Already some letters have disappeared. Mr. Fitzpatrick, when Solicitor-General, wrote several letters prior to the one of the 28th December, 1896; there was also a letter from me dated the 7th April, 1897, referred to in his of the 10th of April, and another dated 25th April, to which reference is made in his of the 26th of April, all of which have been lost or mislaid.

It will be noted that Mr. Fitzpatrick, while Minister of Justice, alleges that he was desirous for my promotion, but was thwarted by his colleagues, some of whom, I understand, stated I had no claims. If the evidence before you is insufficient to sustain the claim made, then I submit no one can have a claim which under any circumstances should be allowed.

Yours sincerely
Hugh Macmahon

The Hon. R. W. Scott ife,
Secretary of State,

0 911229

3 Ste. Genevieve Street,

The Cape,

Quebec, 24, XII., '96.

My dear Mr. Justice,—

I had only one minute yesterday to scribble you a hurried note, and to say I would like to give you a few words in further explanation of what I said about Mills. In some unaccountable way, Mr. Justice Strong has succeeded in getting Sir Oliver committed to Mills, but I am under the impression that the furor which the suggestion has caused has shaken my leader, and if Hardy and Ross were to press the matter, we should succeed in carrying our point. Yesterday, before leaving, we had a long and friendly chat, and I believe that I made some impression on him. I have other influences at work, of which I do not care to speak.

His Grace the Archbishop is all-powerful at present, as I have satisfied my colleagues that upon his prudence, sagacity and foresight we must rely to prevent an unfortunate and disastrous agitation arising out of the school question.

I do not believe that Gwynne will retire before next session, when there may be legislation which will affect him.

* * * * *

I will probably leave for England January 2nd, coming. Will you be in Ottawa in the interval?

Yours, very truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

MR. JUSTICE MACMAHON.

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52 Spadina Ave.,
Toronto, December 28, 1896.

My dear Mr. Solicitor,—

Yours of the 24th from Quebec was received, and I now write, in strict confidence, regarding a matter which much concerns yourself, as well as the Government.

The Bishop of Quebec has written the Archbishop, asking the hierarchy of this Province to give a united expression of opinion in opposition to the settlement of the school question, effected by Mr. Laurier.

We had a conference on Saturday night and discussed the subject in its every phase, and I am confident the Archbishop is convinced that absolute non-interference is the proper attitude for the bishops here to assume.

For fear His Grace of Kingston (who, you know, is somewhat impulsive) might, on receipt of Bishop Begin's letter, reply thereto before knowing the views of his brethren in the episcopate, he was at once communicated with by Archbishop Walsh, and a conference of the bishops has been arranged for this week here. Until that is concluded, we shall not know what the consensus is.

I am putting my views on paper for the Archbishop, and expressed my opinion unequivocally, both verbally and in writing, and have impressed upon him the advisability of endeavouring to put an end to the agitation which the school question has engendered, and from which the Catholics in Ontario have been the greatest sufferers. I also drew attention to the changed attitude of the Conservative press since the Cornwall election, as they now emphatically declare to the supporters of that party that the settlement has been accepted by Ontario as conclusive. I likewise ventured to express the opinion that no Conservative, seeking to represent an English-speaking constituency, would now think of reopening the question, because political capital can no longer be made out of it. And also that the object of the present move of Monsieur Begin is, therefore, to induce the bishops here to express an opinion which will help one of the parties in Quebec at the coming local election.

These considerations I pressed upon His Grace as strenuously as one could, who was merely asked for an opinion. He is very sagacious, and, I think, sees it will not be in the interest of the Catholics of Ontario that the agitation should longer continue.

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The Archbishop knows your views thoroughly, and I have given him mine at length, and nothing more that I can see can now be done.

As I was consulted by the Archbishop as a friend, the information herein contained should not be communicated to anyone but the Premier.

The proprietor of the London *Catholic Record* will be here next week, and I will see what can be done to withdraw the discussion respecting the settlement of the school question from its columns.

Regarding the other matter: The Archbishop thinks it would be the greatest tactical blunder that could be committed to put Mills on the Bench in Ottawa. He considers I am entitled to it, and will do all in his power to further my claims. But he thinks the initiative with Hardy and Ross should be from Ottawa, and he will supplement every effort after the movement with them is started.

If you are not leaving for England on the 2nd prox., come up on that day and stay with us. Sir Oliver and some friends are dining with us, and we shall be so glad to have you. You could return on Sunday night.

Am remaining in town until the 18th prox., when I take the Winter Assizes at Ottawa.

Yours, sincerely,

HUGH MACMAHON.

The Honourable

CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Solicitor-General.

—
(Ottawa), 30-12-'96.

Dear Mr. Justice,—

I leave for England, via New York, on Saturday, and have arranged with the Prime Minister that nothing will be done if a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court until my return.

The school question has reached the acute stage in our Province, and unless the good sense of your Bishop prevails it is impossible to foresee the result—disaster to Catholic interests and very serious trouble to Canada are impending.

I write Hardy re Mills, and have already written McCarthy.

Yours, etc.,

C. FITZPATRICK.

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31-12-'96.

Dear Mr. Justice,—

Could you wire me to New York Saturday on board S. S. "C^ompagna," Cunard Line, the result of your Bishops' conference.

Yours, etc.,

C. FITZPATRICK.

Arundel Hotel,
Victoria Embankment,
London, W.C., 4 February, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

I have just arrived from Rome and send you herewith a copy of my letter to the Prime Minister, which will give you some information of what I have done.

I am quite certain that if your friend the Archbishop could possibly make it known at Rome that he favoured the appointment of a Delegate it would be acted on. I am assured of this, for at our interview the Pope asked me if I knew him, and from what the Cardinal Secretary of State said they regard your Archbishop as the most prudent, sagacious and foreseeing of the Canadian Episcopate. Therefore an intimation from him as to the prudent course to adopt would turn the scale.

The estimation in which Archbishop Walsh is held at Rome is, I know, fully shared in by Lord Aberdeen, who regards him as by far the safest, besides being the most logical minded man the Church has in Canada.

I will see you either at Ottawa or Toronto shortly after my return.
In haste,

Very truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

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Sunday, February 21, 1897.

My dear Lord Archbishop,—

The enclosed copy of letter from Mr. Fitzpatrick to Mr. Laurier I received at Bracebridge, from whence I returned last night thoroughly fagged out, so must remain in the house for a couple of days.

I assume from Mr. Fitzpatrick's note to me (a copy of which I also enclose) that he intended I should let you know the position of affairs at Rome; and the most satisfactory way in which that can be done is to enclose to your Grace the correspondence.

I am glad that Mr. Russell and Mr. Fitzpatrick avoided the disastrous diplomacy of Abbe Proulx and his confrere.

To me it appears impossible to place the position of affairs properly before the Papal authorities unless through some one here thoroughly imbued with the spirit of impartiality; or through the medium of a competent Alegate who would recognize as a first essential the necessity of taking time to become fully conversant with the position geographically of those composing the minority in Manitoba; and also to inform himself as to the position of political parties in the Dominion as well as in the Manitoba Legislature.

Having regard to Mr. Blake's opinion as to the effect of the decision of the Privy Council, it is manifest that the amicable way is the only one by which an advantageous settlement can be effected. In fact legislation by either party is now an impossibility, bearing in mind the hostility that exists to even the appearance of coercing Manitoba.

I therefore regret Archbishop Langevin's course, as it will have the effect of antagonizing many who might otherwise have been utilized in securing concessions towards perfecting his school system.

Should your Grace be disengaged on Tuesday evening, I shall do myself the pleasure of calling to see you.

I remain,

My dear Lord Archbishop,

Yours faithfully,

HUGH MACMAHON.

His Grace

ARCHBISHOP WALSH,
Toronto.

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Cabinet du Solliciteur General, Ottawa,
Quebec, 23rd February, 1897.

My dear Judge.—

I returned here from England yesterday and would thank you to see our friend the Archbishop and tell him that at Rome there is much discussion at the present time about the appointment of a Delegate. We have many friends, and the almost universal opinion there is, that it would be a wise and useful step to send a Delegate to Canada, but as the Bishops from this Province unanimously oppose this course the authorities at Rome fear that the sending of a Delegate now would be looked upon as a reflection upon the authority of the Bishops here. Under these circumstances, would it be possible for you to say to His Lordship that when in England, both Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk came to the conclusion that the appointment of a Delegate would not only be useful but almost necessary, and they both wrote letters to Rome to this effect. There the difficulty appears to be that none of the Bishops from Canada agree with this view, and if His Lordship could see his way clear to say that the present conflict between Church and State cannot be brought to an end, in his opinion, without some intermediary being sent here, and that the sending of such an intermediary would not be an act of hostility to the Bishops, but a measure of conciliation and peace, our position would be greatly strengthened. I myself am of opinion that we might make certain amendments to the law to meet difficulties that were suggested by Cardinal Vaughan; for instance, His Eminence pointed out to me that in localities where there were a certain number of children of school age, say, 40 or 50 of the Roman Catholic faith, this would be a sufficient number to justify a separate school for themselves, and in this way the objection to mixed schools would be guarded against as much as possible. If instead of violently assailing the proposed settlement, and of dealing with it in such a way as to practically drive out of the Church all those who are adherents of the Liberal Party the Bishops of Canada, not only of Quebec but of Canada, would come together and discuss the amendments and point out in what respect they might be improved, then I think something might be done, and I am prepared to say that if a reasonable view of the situation is taken and a unanimous opinion reached the Bishops would get all the support that it is in my power to give

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them, and I will go as far as they choose to direct me to do. It occurs to me to suggest further that His Lordship might communicate with the Bishops of Quebec and ask them to bear in mind the opinion given by Mr. Blake, and to say in the light of that opinion what amendments they would be prepared to accept. If the Bishops could possibly appoint a sub-committee chosen from among the Bishops of all Canada to confer with a certain number of laymen among whom we might have a few lawyers, and decide upon some practical course to adopt, then I think possibly we would be acting like rational beings and able to accomplish something.

It is urgent that something should be done at once now that the Manitoba Legislature is in session, so that the present suggested settlement should not go through in the present form, as I fear that if something is not done now an excuse will be given to some people to say that the matter is concluded, and that we cannot interfere further.

If, therefore, we press the matter now, and get further amendments agreed on, we might have the legislation in Manitoba postponed until an opportunity is given us to make our wishes known.

I think further that His Lordship might point out to the Quebec Bishops that instead of opposing the sending of a Delegate, they should themselves ask for one, so as to have some person here who could speak with authority from the Pope and heal up our unfortunate troubles which are becoming scandalous.

If you think a personal interview desirable I would run up next week.

Yours very truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

Office of the Solicitor-General of Canada.

25, 2, 97.

My dear Judge.—

I send you for the information of His Lordship the translation of a cipher message just received from Rome.

You will of course, understand that this information must be treated as absolutely confidential in the very strictest sense.

Yours very truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

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Feby. 26. 1897.

My dear Solicitor-General,—

I saw His Grace this morning and showed him the message received from Rome. He was not favourable to a Delegate being sent from Rome, and had some time ago assigned his reasons to the Propaganda for his views, namely: That the very fact of an emissary being sent from the Pope to interfere in a matter which was partly political would create much feeling and there would be denunciations from the press and the ultra-protestants against such interference as to being ruled from Rome, &c., &c. Another reason which influenced him was the fear that a Delegate might be sent from Rome or France who being prepossessed—as all Continental Ecclesiastics are—with the idea that Liberalism in polities is everywhere the same—synonymous with infidelity—and being so prepossessed it would be difficult to eradicate the idea from the mind of such an one that Liberalism here bore no relation to what is known by that name on the Continent. Besides, as the Delegate would have such close intercourse and be in such constant communication with the Bishops in Quebec, they might strengthen him in his preconceived ideas.

Had His Grace known the Government was anxious for the intervention of a Delegate, he would have asked me to write and say that you should have been in a position to suggest the name of a suitable person conversant with both languages; and he hopes the Delegate named is known to Cardinal Vaughan and that the latter will see him on his way to Canada.

The Archbishop has a very high opinion of the Delegate to the United States, who was educated by the Irish Augustinians at Rome and is therefore imbued with ideas wholly different from those who have an exclusively Italian education. He is thoroughly conversant with the English language, and speaks it fluently a man of great individuality of character and strong common sense.

The Archbishop will do all he can when the Delegate arrives to have the compromise carried into effect. He considers in view of Blake's opinion that that is the better course to adopt.

You heard of course of the speech he made at the convention of the Bishops in Montreal—to which he went at my earnest solicitation—the

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day of Archbishop Fabre's funeral, when Archbishop O'Brien and others urged so strongly the signing of the mandement. Archbishop Walsh's opinion put an end to all controversy on the subject.

Yours sincerely,

HUGH MACMAHON.

CHAS. FITZPATRICK,
Solicitor-General.

Telegram.

L'Epiphanie, Que., Feb. 27. '97.

JUDGE HUGH MACMAHON,
Spadina Avenue,
Toronto.

Letter received. In view of conditions existing here our only salvation is in getting what is mentioned in copy telegram sent you. Sir Oliver and other Ontario friends agree with me. Tell our friend will be in Toronto Tuesday to see you both.

C. F.

Office of the Solicitor-General of Canada.

Ottawa, 4th March, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

Herewith you will find copy of cable received from Rome. It would be important for us to make it known that the Quebec Bishops have been instructed to suspend all action, but I fear that possibly in doing so I might offend some one of them.

What does His Lordship say of this?

Do not fail to read the editorial in the *Nor'Wester*, the Conservative organ at Winnipeg published yesterday. I have it in the *Montreal Gazette* of to-day. We have, as you see, a nice set to deal with.

Faithfully,

C. FITZPATRICK.

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Quebec, 13 March, '97.

My dear Judge,—

Much obliged for your note to me from Pembroke and I look forward to the pleasure of seeing Mrs. MacMahon and yourself at the opening.

I have a cable from Rome to say that the Delegate leaves there for London and Liverpool on Monday and takes the Umbria for New York on the 20th March. I am advising my friends in London by cable to try and induce him to go over to Atlantic City and see our friend the Archbishop. I consider that it is much more important that he should see His Grace than His Eminence, and I do not think it at all likely that the Delegate will go to Baltimore.

You will, I think, be surprised at the result in Bonaventure on Wednesday next. This is my fight, and I am trying to make it a good one.

Yours very truly,
C. FITZPATRICK.

Office of the Solicitor-General of Canada.

Ottawa, 10 April, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

I am much obliged for your letter of the 7th instant, and will look forward to another to-morrow in answer to my message of this afternoon. I will be in Montreal on Tuesday morning. My address there will be Windsor Hotel. If I leave for Quebec, I will wire you my address for Wednesday.

You can understand how anxious I am.

Yours faithfully,
C. FITZPATRICK.

My dear Judge,—

Ottawa, April 26, 1897.

Your favour of yesterday to hand.

I am quite certain the Delegate will be very largely guided by the Archbishop in all his movements in so far as the School Question is concerned. This morning the Prime Minister saw him at my request

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and in course of conversation the Delegate said our friend stood head and shoulders above his colleagues in point of ability and true statesmanship.

We are both (Mr Laurier and myself) prepared to do anything in our power to bring to him a suitable recognition of the services he has rendered to our Church in Canada, but we feel that if we press his claims too strongly it might appear that we were too much interested because of the stand he has taken on the School Question. If you think wise, Mr. Laurier will say what his wishes are to the Delegate, or he will write him officially, and of course I will do my part in a more modest way but perhaps equally effective. The Chief (Mr. Laurier) says that he would gladly communicate with Lord Russell and through him influence Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, and when he goes over in June to England he will press it further. In a word, Mr. Laurier desires me to say that if you will point out the direction in which he can go towards effective service he is at your disposal. I will leave for Quebec to take charge of the local campaign there probably on Wednesday, but you can either write the Prime Minister or come here and see him when you choose. He is solid and grateful to our friend.

Keep me informed of your doings and I will do my work in my own way. Laurier suggested that as the representative of the Irish Catholics in the Dominion Government it behoves me to speak or write to the Delegate and to say that we, the English-speaking Catholics, should have some recognition. What say you?

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With kind regards,

CHAS. FITZPATRICK.

HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Solicitor-General of Canada,
Ottawa.

St. John's Grove, Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, May 17, 1897.

My dear Solicitor-General,—

I am writing you on a matter in which I take a very deep interest. If there is a man in Canada entitled to a just and marked recognition at the hands of the Liberal party, now in power, that man is Mr. Justice MacMahon of this city.



He is entitled to such recognition on two heads, viz., the important services he has rendered to the Liberal party for well-nigh thirty years, and second, the able and admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties on the Bench since his appointment to that position. For nearly thirty years Judge MacMahon laboured with pen and speech, and personal labours and sacrifices to forward the interests of the Liberal party. In their interest he ran as candidate once in the City of London, the Catholics of which he attached to the Liberal interest to which they as a body have remained faithful ever since; and once also in Kent, where the Catholic vote is very large, and where previously that vote had been almost unanimously cast for the Tories, and yet for all his long and important services the Liberal party has never given him any recognition. It was Sir John A. Macdonald who placed him on the Bench! Of the manner in which he has discharged his duties on the Bench it must be unnecessary for me to speak. The whole country has acknowledged his eminent qualities as a Judge.

I would, therefore, most respectfully but most earnestly urge his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench. By doing this your Government will perform an act creditable to itself, acceptable to the public and specially satisfactory to the Catholic people.

Believe me to be,

Yours very faithfully,

[†]JOHN WALSH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

Toronto, May 18th, 1897.

My dear Mr. Solicitor,—

When your telegram was delivered last night I knew the despatches to and from Rome would not be published until this morning, as the Archbishop, on calling here yesterday afternoon, said they had been translated and copies sent to each of the morning papers. This morning I send you the full text.

The Delegate is annoyed at the action of the Episcopate in Quebec.

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Yesterday morning I sent the note you addressed to me to the Archbishop, who informed me he had written you, and stated that the

strength of his communication lay in its absolute truth and strict adherence to facts. He is trenchant in style and there is no mistaking his meaning; and it can always be depended upon he means what he says.

You will consider as to when it is advisable to show it. The First Minister will, of course, see it, and I think Sir Oliver, and Attorney-General Hardy should know the Archbishop's views, for between ourselves, the Catholics have received little or no consideration from the Ontario Government, although they have kept the Reformers in power since 1871 —twenty-six years.

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Attorney-General Hardy will be leaving the Capital to-morrow night or Thursday, and I shall be glad if you will write me fully as to the probabilities in the matter in which I am interested.

The Honourable
CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Solicitor-General.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH MACMAHON,

Ottawa, 21st May, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

Your letter came to me two days ago.

I saw Mr. Attorney-General Hardy yesterday and had some conversation with him on the subject of the Supreme Court appointment and he will no doubt give you the substance of what was said.

Sir Oliver also discussed the matter with me to-day, and in the result asked me to send him the Archbishop's letter which I have agreed to do. He will write me, and if possible I will send you his reply.

Rely on my best efforts.

Yours truly,
C. FITZPATRICK.

—
Toronto, Sunday, May —, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

I am simply overwhelmed with chagrin and mortification. When I telephoned you, a week or more ago, re Jubilee honours, I had just received a letter stating, as I thought, with reasonable plainness that the

suggestion which I had made that a member of your Church should receive honours and that you were best entitled from many considerations, had been favourably considered and would in all probability be acted upon. I therefore 'phoned you, as I thought from the terms employed it was beyond doubt, or I should not have ventured upon a communication.

Since my return from Ottawa, I have looked for the letter in every private receptacle, but have failed to find it. I put it away in some private place so that it might not fall into the hands of any one, even of those who see some of my private letters. I am sorry to say I do not find it in any of them.

When in Ottawa, I casually and by way of query mentioned the subject to another Minister. His answer, while not direct, led me to infer that the matter was not at all settled—that other names were also being considered and had support, and that in so far as I could gather there was no certainty.

I thereupon saw my correspondent, and he gave me about the same information—that the matter was still under consideration, or that there was a difference of opinion. Neither of them was at liberty to speak openly, but this is what I gathered.

That I should have misread or misunderstood the letter appears to me wholly improbable, as I read it a second time to satisfy my mind that it was sufficiently favourable to warrant me in mentioning the matter to you.

I cannot say how sorry I am now that I did this, for if it should turn out that I was mistaken or that the question is open to reconsideration, and that the honours should either be withheld or go elsewhere, I may have placed you and Mrs. MacMahon in a false position.

I could not, of course, ascertain anything definitely, and as my letter was a confidential one, I could not use it. I therefore do not know what will happen. It has occurred to me in thinking over the matter since my return, that perhaps some very strong support has since been given to another name—a rich man who stands well with their Graces and indeed with the whole Clergy, and that the whole subject has been reopened.

I have not spoken of it to others, and only hope I may not in my eagerness to communicate what I thought good news, have led you into making any communications yourself.

It may turn out all right—but I was not able to have my information confirmed.

Upon the other point, they are all quite at sea. They do not see any way to get over the promise to M—s, while all appear to think that it will be a terrible matter if they have to carry it out.

I made three or four suggestions, but none of them seemed practicable to them.

I left with the impression that as yet they see their way to nothing. The C. J. (Strong) is, I believe, anxious to resign and take his pension and some slight addition and stay in England.

This might open the door.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

NOTE.

The copy of my reply to the Honourable Mr. Hardy's letter has unfortunately been mislaid. In it I stated that the rumour had reached here from Ottawa that an honour was to be conferred upon me, and that both my wife and myself had been congratulated by our friends. And it was most humiliating after the somewhat wide publicity given to the report, to be told that a recent convert to Liberalism, because of his wealth was to receive the honour.

Office of the Solicitor-General of Canada.
Ottawa, 26th May, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

I carefully read over your letter received yesterday, and after carefully considering the whole situation, I determined to call upon Sir Oliver and put your case before him as forcibly as possible. This I succeeded in doing this morning. I went over the whole ground with him insisting not only upon your personal merit, which he acknowledged, but also upon the political aspect of the appointment, and he apparently agreed with all I said, but he made two answers to the position I took: 1st, he said that the vacancy had been promised long ago by one high in authority and whose name it is not necessary for me to mention; 2nd, that your appointment would make three Roman Catholics on the Supreme Court Bench, or half the whole number of Judges, and that



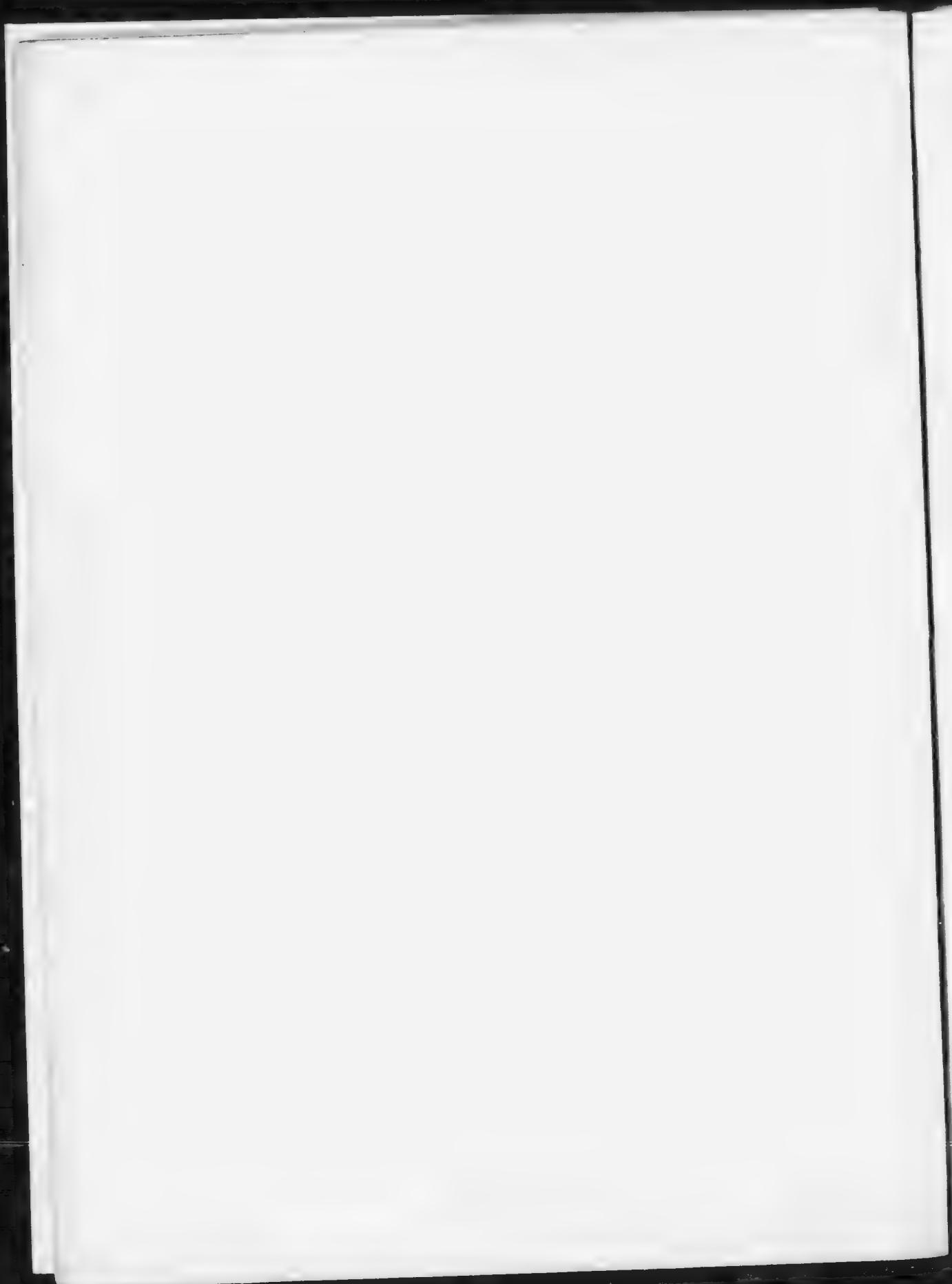
this would be more than the Roman Catholic population of Canada would be fairly entitled to.

In answer, I pointed out to him that the particular element to which you belong never from the time of Confederation received recognition in so far as the Supreme Court was concerned, and that your appointment would be considered not only as a recognition of your personal worth, but also as a recognition of the Irish Roman Catholic element. He in conclusion said to me that, while he could not honestly hold out any hopes of the first vacancy, at some future time your appointment would be considered. This suggestion was made in answer to my representation that if that principle be now laid down, then Irish Catholics from any Province of the Dominion, however well qualified they might be for the position, must consider that the Supreme Court was closed to them, because it is admitted under the Statute that two men must come from the Province of Quebec, and very naturally these two will be invariably selected from the French Canadian Bar in that Province. Further, I handed to him a memorandum, copy of which I send you, having reference to the qualification of the gentleman to whom the position was promised.

I now state to you fully and frankly all that has taken place, and I must concede that under existing conditions there is little or no hope of your appointment.

What you say about the change to take place after beginning of the new year has been confirmed by information from other sources. If this should take place, and no vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court in the interval, then I can safely say to you that there is hope ahead. If a change takes place in the Department of Justice, then I think you are in the running.

Referring now to the question of Jubilee honours, Sir Oliver tells me that all the Bishops of Ontario concurred in recommending the person to whom you referred. I may say that the Archbishop of Toronto did not speak to me on the subject, but I did know and felt justified in making the statement that your appointment would have been especially agreeable to him, and Sir Oliver's reply was that of the two men you were the best fitted, but that in view of the expressed opinion of the Episcopacy the other recommendation was made, though with some reluctance. I may add that of my own accord, I had written to some friends in England who are on close terms with the Duke of Norfolk



asking them, in anticipation of what I thought sure to go—a recommendation for you—to see the Duke and make sure that the appointment would go through, but I received a letter from England yesterday which went to show that if the suggestion had been made from here it would have been plain sailing on the other side.

I have not been able to do what I would have liked, but I have at least put the position as it now stands to you fully and frankly.

Believe me, my dear Judge,

Yours very truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

The Honourable
MR. JUSTICE MACMAHON,
Toronto

Office of the Solicitor-General.

Ottawa, 3rd June, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

I fear that I have left you under a misapprehension as to the action of Sir Oliver re Jubilee appointments. When your name was suggested he rather favoured the idea and stated that personally no better selection could be made. His difficulty appeared to be in singling you out, because of your relations to your brother Judges, as I explained before. Then he was possibly also influenced by the appeals from Ecclesiastic authorities and he could not see his way to making two appointments from our ranks.

I send you back the Archbishop's letter, to which Sir Oliver ^{sent} replied. I made no answer to it myself as I presume you showed it to the Archbishop my letter to you. Further, I feel strongly on this subject and am somewhat at a loss what to say. Frankly, the Archbishop saved our necks and he is entitled to anything he asks for. This refusal I cannot justify or explain, and consequently prefer to remain silent. I will see you Tuesday here I hope.

Yours faithfully,

C. FITZPATRICK.



Ottawa, 18th June, 1897.

My dear Judge,—

I received the enclosed cable in cipher from Russell a few days ago.

Yours truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

“From London,

To Fitzpatrick, Ottawa.

Hugh MacMahon. List absolutely closed. Norfolk has seen Salisbury and has so been informed. Laurier also of opinion that matter should stand over. Can be reconsidered at new year.

TOILFUL.”

Quebec, 27 Sept., '97.

My dear Judge,—

Answering yours of the 23rd Sept.

Sir Oliver is very strongly in favour of Mills as his successor, and in this I think he has the support of Blake.

I have done my best to advise the Chief but in my opinion the choice of Mills improves your chances if anything. The vacancy in the Supreme Court must come in the very near future and if Mills is in the Justice Department he could not decently leave it so soon. I think I know what I am talking about.

• * • * •

Yours truly,
C. FITZPATRICK.

Osgoode Hall,
Toronto, March 2nd, 1903.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General,—

When in 1896 I became at your instance interested on behalf of the Government in the settlement of the Manitoba School Question and succeeded in enlisting the sympathies and services of the late Archbishop



Walsh in the matter, there was then apparently the liveliest sense of gratitude manifested.

On 24th December, 1896, you wrote saying inter alia: "His Grace the Archbishop is all-powerful at present, as I have satisfied my colleagues that upon his prudence, sagacity and foresight we must rely to prevent an unfortunate and disastrous agitation arising out of the School Question."

In my letter to you of the 28th December, I advised you of the receipt by Archbishop Walsh of a communication from Archbishop Begin urging the hierarchy of this Province to give a united expression of opinion in opposition to the settlement of the School Question effected by Mr. Laurier.

There is in my letter the result of the conference held with His Grace, and of his action requesting Archbishop Cleary to come to Toronto for consultation.

On the 30th December you wrote announcing your intended departure for England on 2nd January, and saying you had arranged with the Prime Minister that nothing should be done if a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court until your return. You then say: "The School Question has reached the acute stage in your Province, and unless the good sense of your Bishop prevails, it is impossible to foresee the result. Disaster to Catholic interests and very serious trouble to Canada are impending."

On the 31st December you telegraphed requesting a wire to the "Campania" as to result of Bishops' conference.

I wired you on the 2nd January, 1897, and on the 11th wrote you fully the result of the interview with Archbishop Walsh and also advised that Sir A. Caron had been here on the 8th and had urged the Archbishop to stand by his brethren of the Episcopate in Quebec.

On the 4th February, you wrote from London and enclosed a copy of your letter to the Prime Minister advising him of the result of your mission to Rome. In your letter to me you stated: "I am quite certain if your friend the Archbishop could possibly make it known in Rome that he approved the appointment of a Delegate, this would 'cap the climax.' "

On the 21st February (on my return from Bracebridge) I wrote His Grace, and enclosed a copy of your letter to the Prime Minister, assuming from your note to me that this was what you desired should be done.

And in my letter I referred to Mr. Blake's opinion as to the effect of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and expressed my regret at Archbishop Langevin's course, &c., &c.

On your return to Quebec you wrote me a long letter (a copy of which you doubtless have) and on the 25th you sent me a copy of a cable from Rome.

The Archbishop was attending the funeral of Archbishop Fabre when yours of the 23rd was written. He knew of the intended conference of the hierarchy of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, to discuss the School Question, and was averse to participating in a controversy that promised to be so overwhelmingly one-sided. I urged him to attend, and pointed out that if he absented himself there would be no opposition to any resolution introduced by the Bishops of Quebec, and all chances of a pacific settlement would be at an end. The Archbishop went to Montreal at my urgent solicitation, and had he not gone you know, as does Sir Wilfrid, what the result would have been.

I saw His Grace on the morning of the 26th February, and you have in my letter of that date a detailed account of our interview.

On the 27th February, you telegraphed from L'Epiphanie saying: "Letter received. In view of conditions existing here our only salvation is in getting what is mentioned in copy of telegram sent you. Sir Oliver and other Ontario friends agree with me. Tell our friend I will be in Toronto on Tuesday and see you both."

The concluding paragraph of a letter written by you, dated 3rd June, 1897, is: "I send you back the Archbishop's letter (this is dated 17th May, urging my appointment to the Supreme Court) to which Sir Oliver says he replied. I made no answer to it myself, as I presume you showed the Archbishop my letter to you. Further, I feel strongly on this subject and am somewhat at a loss what to say. Frankly, the Archbishop saved our necks and he is entitled to anything he asks for. This refusal I cannot justify or explain, and consequently prefer to remain silent. I will see you Tuesday here, I hope."

In May you wrote Mr. Charles Russell that in recognition of my services you considered an Imperial honour might properly be bestowed upon me. He seems to have seen the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for on the 18th June you enclosed a copy of his cable received a few days before, saying: "Hugh MacMahon. List absolutely closed. Norfolk has seen Salisbury and has so been informed. Laurier also of



opinion that matter should stand over. Can be reconsidered at new year."

When the Archbishop's and my own efforts resulted in success and the necks of the Administration were thereby saved, it is no wonder you were surprised at Sir Oliver's attitude. For you had stated in my house that the Government was bound to consider my services, and that if you were Minister of Justice you would appoint me on the first vacancy occurring in the Supreme Court. This, I assume, has not passed from your memory.

But how have I been treated? I can only stigmatize it as savoring of the basest ingratitude. Notwithstanding the great indebtedness I was told the Government was under to me, and the promises made, I have been absolutely ignored in the promotions made for those who had no claims whatsoever to recognition.

The part I took and the results attending my efforts are known to Sir Wilfrid and yourself. The other members of the Cabinet, I understand, are unaware of the services performed by me or the obligations it is admitted the Government is under to me. This should not be; and in order that they may be possessed of the facts and so facilitate in carrying out your intentions on my behalf, it will be in my interest and greatly strengthen your hands were the correspondence printed and a copy given to each member of the Cabinet. And if after the members of the Administration are in possession of the facts no credit is to be accorded me, and the promises made are to be disregarded, so be it.

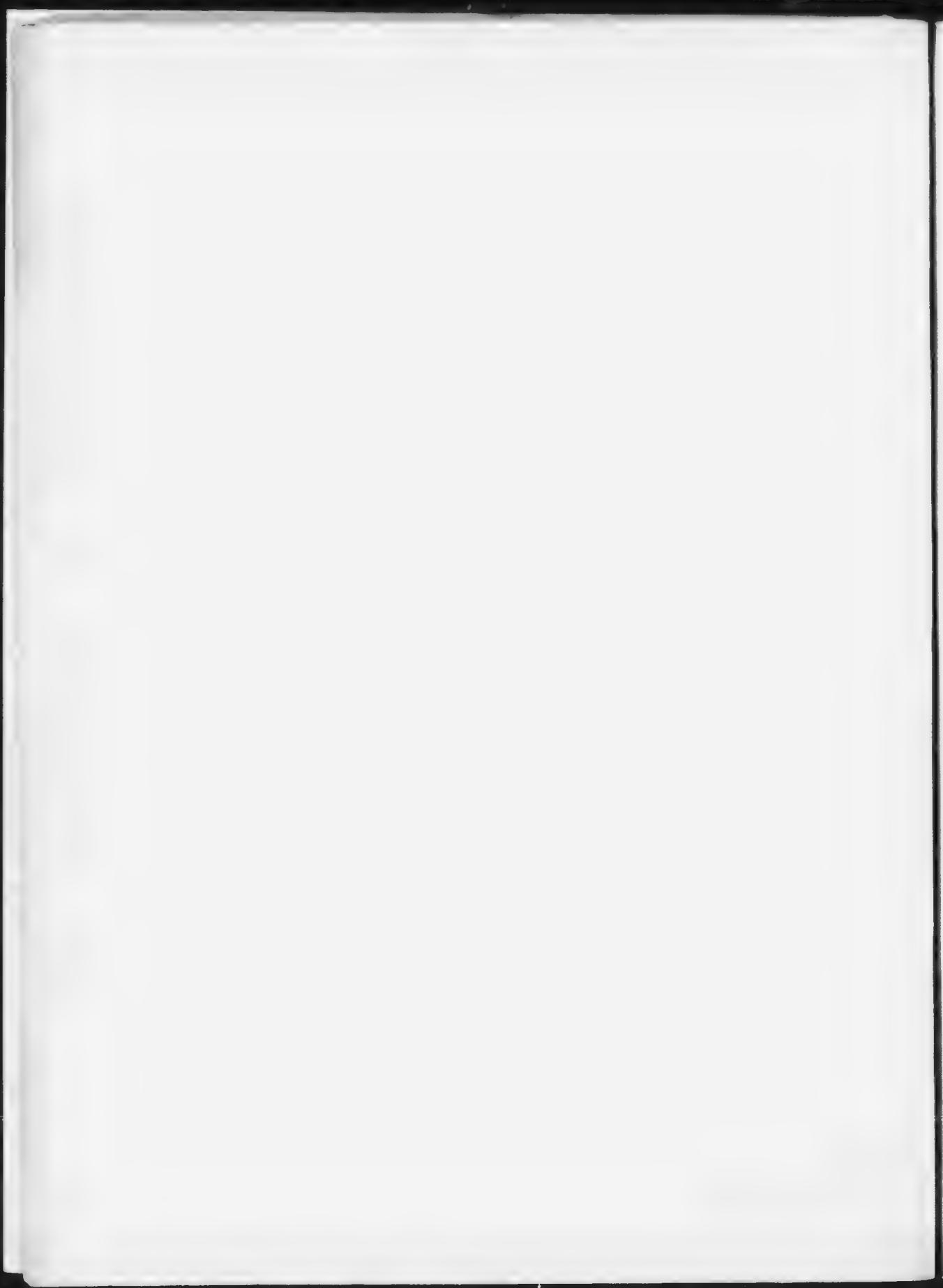
Although in June, 1901, Sir Wilfrid stated to me that the question of religion would not stand in my way, and that I would be promoted to the Supreme Court on the next vacancy occurring, the promise was not carried out. And I understand agencies have been at work since then to prevent my promotion because of my religious tenets.

* * * * *

I remain,
My dear Attorney-General,
Yours truly,

HUGH MACMAHON.

The Honourable
CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice.



Office of the Minister of Justice,

Ottawa, March 6, '03.

Dear Mr. Justice,—

I have gone carefully over your letter of the 2nd instant, making specific note of your extracts from previous correspondence. I have no copies of my own letters or of any of the others to which you refer, because I have made it a rule never to copy private letters sent or to retain private letters received. I have known cases in which the temptation to violate confidence became on occasions irresistible.

As I understand it, your complaint is that for services rendered in connection with the Manitoba School question you were promised consideration which has not been forthcoming. Russell's cable, quoted by you, is evidence that I did my best to secure for you the coveted Imperial honours, and I also strongly urged your appointment to the Supreme Court, but others who had a larger measure of influence thought that the professional and political claims of Chief Justice Armour and Mr. Justice Mills gave them precedence, but it has never been suggested, to my knowledge, that your religion was a barrier to your promotion.

You say that you intend sending copies of the private letters exchanged between the late Archbishop, yourself, and myself to the other members of the Government. Of the propriety and wisdom of such a course, you are the best judge. Each man must, of necessity, be the guardian of his own honour, but I am not sure that Archbishop Walsh would approve of your implied suggestion that his action in the critical juncture to which you refer was determined by a desire to secure your professional or social advancement and not to promote the best interests of our Church and people.

I am still of opinion that for the important political services you rendered to the Liberal party in connection with this question you are entitled to consideration, but you must not hastily spoil your chances.

Yours truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

MR. JUSTICE MACMAHON.

Osgoode Hall,

Toronto, March 11th, 1903.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General.—

Yours of the 6th instant I found here yesterday on my return from Owen Sound.

You say you "strongly urged my appointment to the Supreme Court, but others, w^{ch} had a larger measure of influence thought that the professional and political claims of Chief Justice A—— and Mr. Justice M—— gave them precedence."

I may be hopelessly wrong in my ideas, but it was because I felt satisfied there was an assertion by others of what they regard as their paramount influence in connection with these appointments that I suggested they should be made fully aware in the way indicated of my claims and of the obligation of the Liberal party to me. I did not say that I intended sending copies of the correspondence to the members of the Cabinet. Had I designed doing so, I would have said so unequivocally leaving nothing to intendment. I considered you should, as Minister of Justice in the Cabinet, and knowing what I had done, in order to strengthen the position you say you have been taking, have made your colleagues cognizant of the grounds on which you were advocating my promotion. If you do not do this, who will? It is not those who have been urging the "professional and political claims" of others who are likely to promote mine or demand their recognition.

What professional or political claims had either of the parties named to precedence over mine?

In a letter written to you by Archbishop Walsh (a copy of which I enclose), he vouched for what I had accomplished for the Liberal party as forming a part of my political claims. Had it not been for my efforts Sandfield Macdonald would have been returned to power in 1871. The whole Province knew it was through me he was defeated. Had the victory been the other way it would have been many years before the Liberal party could have been in power in Ontario.

What political claims has the person first mentioned? None whatever. He always was, and always will be, a Tory, although he d——d Sir John Macdonald for not appointing him to a Judgeship. What professional claims had the second person? Called to the Bar at the



age of fifty-one, he was in the Bar but not of it, for he never held more than three briefs. What, therefore, were his professional claims?

Had Archbishop Walsh been alive he would before the last appointment to the Supreme Court was made, have written to those who asserted their influence on Chief Justice A——'s behalf, and would not have hesitated telling them the obligations the Government was under to me.

My letter was not intended to imply, nor do I think it suggests that I considered Archbishop Walsh's action was determined by a desire to secure my professional or social advancement. My social status in the community, as the Archbishop well knew—and as you must have been aware—required no advancement.

Archbishop Walsh's first concern was the welfare of the Catholics of this Province, or he never would have interfered in the Manitoba affair. And his principal reason for intervening was because he thought the embroil brought about, then existing in Manitoba, might react on the Catholics here. Had it not been for this fear he would have maintained that the French in Manitoba should settle in their own way and on their own terms a matter in which they had become embroiled. For, as he said, had a similar state of affairs been brought about in Ontario no Bishop in Quebec would have raised his voice or intervened on behalf of the Irish Catholics here.

I sent you a copy of my letter to the Archbishop, dated 25th February, 1897, in which I urged his interposition because of the ferment in which the country would be kept, "to the great detriment of the Catholics of Ontario, upon whom these troubles have always reacted."

That he had the utmost confidence in my judgment regarding the School matter is attested by the fact that he sent to me a copy of his Report to the Ablegate (in which is included a copy of Archbishop Begin's), for use at any time I deemed it necessary for his vindication in doing what he had done.

Looking back at the toil and labour undergone, and at what I have accomplished, while others who would have destroyed what I was sowing are being rewarded, one is almost forced to repent himself at being so successful in the cause of the so-called Liberalism.

I remain,

The Honourable

CHARLES FITZPATRICK,

Minister of Justice,

Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

HUGH MACMAHON.

Osgoode Hall,

Toronto, September 24th, 1904.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General:

On the 3rd March, 1903, I wrote you, and, as you may not have retained the letter I enclose a copy.

In replying on the 6th, you said: "I am still of opinion that for the important political services rendered to the Liberal party in connection with this (the School) question, you are entitled to consideration, but you must not hastily spoil your chances," and also: "It has never been suggested, to my knowledge, that your religion was a barrier to your promotion."

Since then two appointments have been made to the Supreme Court, and seven years have elapsed since those "important services" were rendered which affected the very existence of the Government. Where has been the haste? When Mr. Aylesworth (whom everybody would have been glad to see in the Court, refused the appointment there was the greatest haste made to appoint a Tory, whose only claim was that he had performed certain services for a member of the Cabinet. It were better to have befriended one Minister of the Crown than to have "saved the necks" of all the members of the Government.

Archbishop Walsh at the outset refused to have anything to do with the School question: First, because Mr. Sifton, who was in the Government, had come to Ontario (bringing with him the Rev. Mr. Fee, Chaplain of the Orange Order in Manitoba), to help Dalton McCarthy in his propaganda, and had made the most shameless attacks upon Catholics, besides being mainly instrumental in depriving them of their schools in Manitoba; second, because he did not wish to interfere in a matter in which the French Catholics were principally interested, and as to which the Quebec Episcopate—a large and most influential body—were united to a man against the settlement.

You had abundant evidence that it was through my intervention that these objections were overcome and that he at last agreed to act.

When he (the late Archbishop) wrote you on the 17th May, 1897, urging my appointment to the Supreme Court, it was because he had in his mind, amongst other things, my services in connection with the School Question.



The Chief Justiceship of the Exchequer Court is soon to be filled, and I hear I am again to be asked to "stand aside." In that letter of the 6th March, you state that, although you urged my appointment to the Supreme Court, you were overborne by the Ontario members of the Cabinet. Why, then, object to their being made aware of the services I rendered? Although what I did was at the instance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and yourself, the services inured to the benefit of the whole Government. Then, why should not every member be made aware of "the important political services" I had rendered, and through which the Government was saved? Why am I not entitled to credit for those services? How is credit to be given by those wholly ignorant of any services having been performed?

What objection can there be to my sending a copy of the letter to you of the 3rd March, 1903, to the Prime Minister and some of your Ontario colleagues? If, after knowing what I accomplished they say the treatment accorded me has been such as I ought to have expected and deserved, all I can say is that "their necks were not worth saving," and I will not expect promotion from those entertaining such opinions.

I remain,

Dear Mr. Attorney-General,

The Honourable

CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

Minister of Justice.

Yours truly,

HUGH MACMAHON.

P.S.—In going through the papers and correspondence, I came across a letter from you, dated April 26, 1897, and enclose a copy. At that time there was unlimited friendliness and unbounded confidence. But since the Archbishop's death I recognized a total change in your attitude, the reason for which I have tried in vain to fathom.

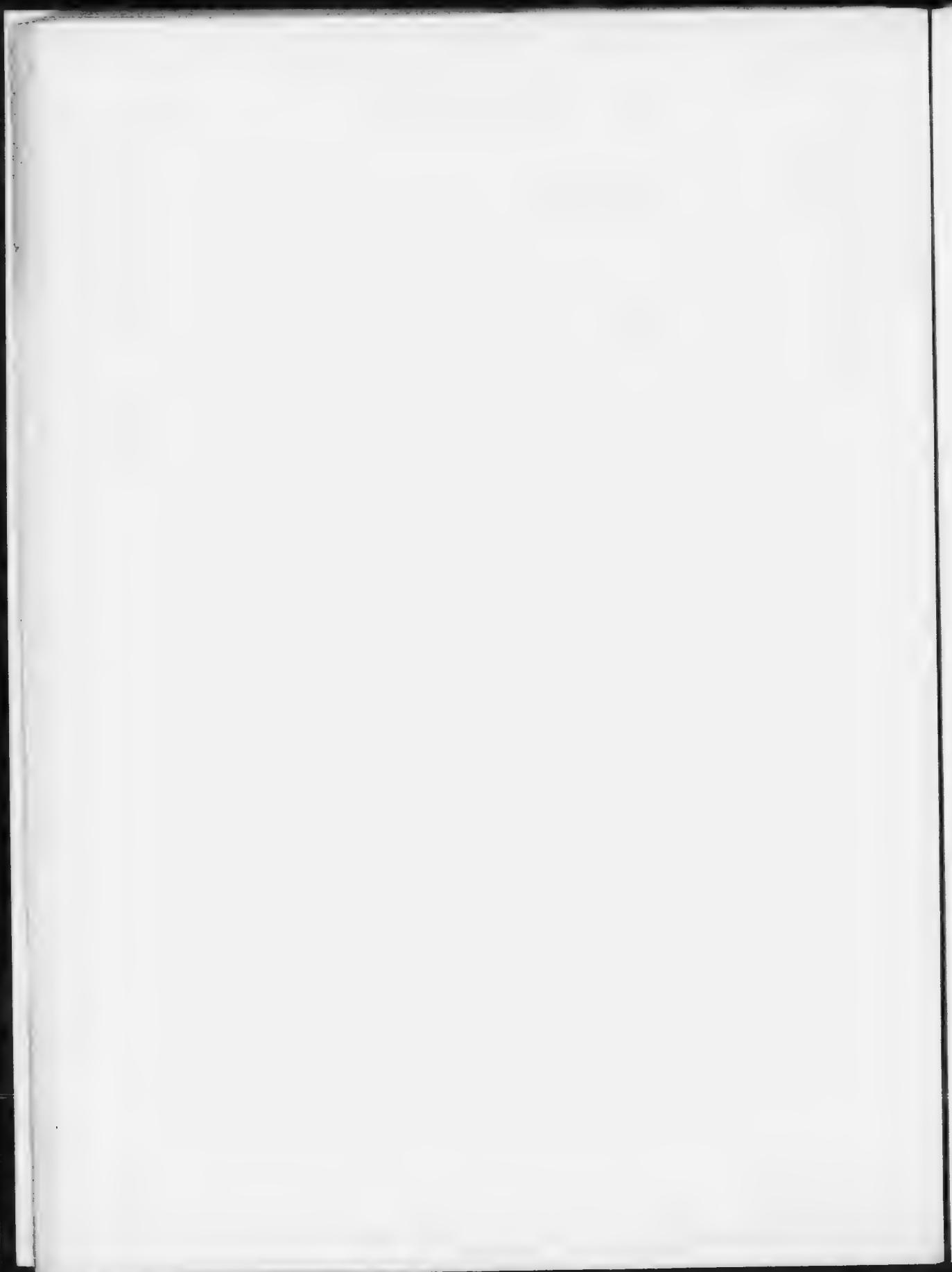
"H. M. M."

27 September, '04.

Dear Mr. Justice,—

I received your letter with enclosures yesterday.

There can be no objection in so far as I am concerned to your adopting the course you suggest with respect to my Ontario colleagues. I will be quite prepared on occasion to discuss the whole question with



them if they so desire it. I presume there will be no objection on your part to my showing them some few letters which I received from Archbishop Walsh on the subject of judicial appointments in Ontario.

You may always count on my good-will and co-operation in any effort you may make to improve your position, and I have never at any time hesitated to give your divers applications for promotion my sincere support.

* * * * *

Yours very truly,

C. FITZPATRICK.

P.S.—When you come to Ottawa I would be glad to see you.

Osgoode Hall,
Toronto, September 30th, 1904.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General,—

It was with great satisfaction I received your note of the 24th instant, stating I might count on your co-operation to secure my promotion. If promotion is to come to me I feel it must be almost exclusively through the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and yourself, as you are the only members of the Government aware of the very material reasons why it should be accorded me. And if the like interest is manifested on my behalf that you know I took in the mission intrusted to me on behalf of the Government, my promotion is assured. If, after using my best endeavours my mission had proved abortive, I could have accounted for the indifference manifested to my claims. But when my efforts resulted so successfully, it has been most exasperating that time and again I have been passed over while others having no claims whatever have been sought out and rewarded.

* * * * *

There can be no objection to your showing the letters from Archbishop Walsh to your colleagues. He often discussed the matter of judicial appointments with me, and I know he was desirous that Mr. Foy should receive a High Court appointment.

I hope when next in Ottawa to see you.

Yours truly
HUGH MACMAHON.



Osgoode Hall,
Toronto, July 17, 1905.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General,—

As the Autonomy Bill has passed its final stage and the excitement consequent on its introduction has somewhat subsided, I am enclosing a copy of your letter to me of 23rd February, 1897 (now more than seven years ago), and my reply thereto of the 26th February, so that you may be reminded how prophetic was the warning given by Archbishop Walsh to the Propaganda, as Monsignor Sbarretti did just what the late Archbishop thought an emissary from Rome would be likely to do; and it is hardly necessary to add the troubles engendered through his indiscretion have reacted most injuriously on the Irish Catholics of Ontario.

The views of the late Archbishop were in accord with the opinions entertained by others—both ecclesiastic and lay—not only here, but in Quebec.

The Honourable
CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Yours truly,
HUGH MACMAHON.

Ottawa, July 20, 1905.

Dear Mr. Justice MacMahon,—

Many thanks for yours dated Osgoode Hall, July 17th, in which you enclose copy of my letter to you and of your reply, both written in February, 1897. I think the alleged indiscretion of the Delegate has been much exaggerated by interested parties, and I regret to learn that it has reacted injuriously on the Irish Catholics of Ontario. I do not well see how they could be held in any way responsible for the outrageously indecent conduct of Mr. Roblin, who, as you will remember, deliberately misrepresented the interview which took place with Mr. Campbell, and at which he was not even present.

I return you the enclosure.
The Honourable
MR. JUSTICE MACMAHON,
Osgoode Hall,
Toronto.

Yours sincerely,
C. FITZPATRICK.



Osgoode Hall,
Toronto, July 24, 1905.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General,—

Yours of 20th instant with enclosures received.

With the political aspect of the controversy arising out of the Autonomy Bill I am in no wise concerned, but as an Irish Catholic I am much concerned, as we are the real sufferers from the hostility engendered by the blunder of the Delegate, who, I consider, was guilty of a flagrant indiscretion in suggesting to Mr. Campbell that the object of his mission—which was to secure an extension of the boundaries of Manitoba—would be facilitated if an assurance was given that changes would be made in the School Act, showing he was wholly wanting in discernment.

The fact has been glaringly exemplified in this case that it is impossible for an Italian ecclesiastic to understand the genius of a free people like the Canadians. And I know that Archbishop Walsh was unalterably opposed to a permanent Delegate being sent from Rome, and had he been alive he would have had the hierarchy of Ontario join with those of Quebec in protesting against one being accredited to the Dominion.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH MACMAHON.

—
Toronto, September 21st, 1905.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General,—

It has been, I understand, definitely arranged that Judge Nesbitt is leaving the Bench to become a partner in the McCarthy firm, so there will be that vacancy and the Chieftainship of the Exchequer Division to fill.

On the 30th December, 1896, you wrote, saying:

“I leave for England via New York on Saturday, and have arranged with the Prime Minister that nothing will be done if a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court until my return.

“The School Question has reached the acute stage in our Province, and unless the good sense of your Bishop prevails it is impossible to foresee the result—disaster to Catholic interests, and very serious trouble to Canada are impending.

“I write Hardy re Mills—have already written McCarthy.”



It is now nearly nine years since that was written, and since you told me that if you were Minister of Justice you would appoint me to the first vacancy in the Supreme Court.

In a letter of March, 1903, you said: "I am still of opinion that for the important political services you rendered to the Liberal party in connection with this question you are entitled to consideration, but you must not hastily spoil your chances."

Since then there have been two vacancies in the Supreme Court.

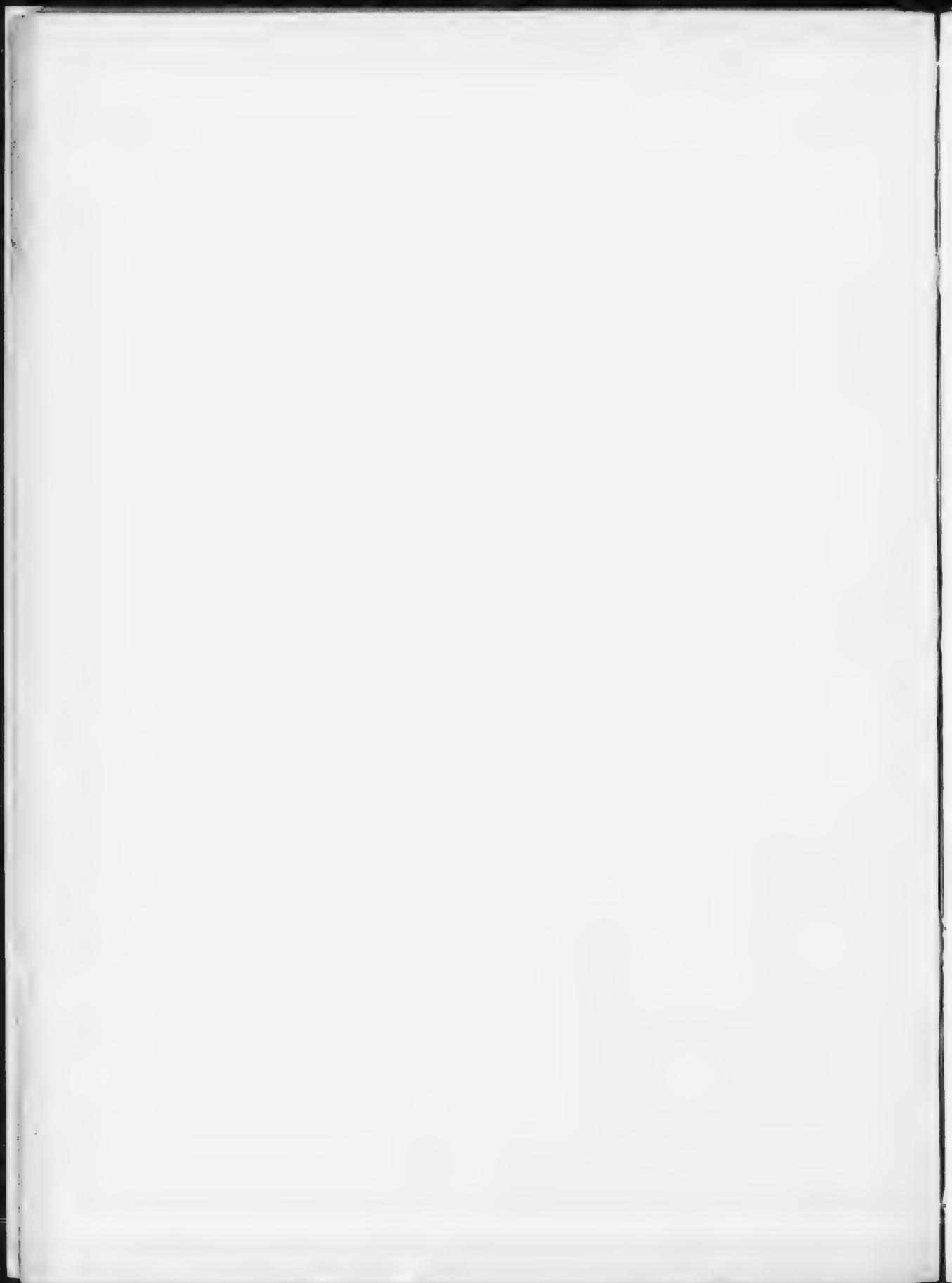
You also reminded me then (1903), when you mistakenly assumed I intended sending copies of the correspondence ament the School Question to the other members of the Cabin^t, that I "was the guardian of my own honour," etc., etc. There is in this an intimation of the position the individual should maintain, but nothing is said about the reciprocal obligation on the part of the guardians of the honour of the Crown.

You are unquestionably considered the guardian of the honour of the Crown, and should in the present instance assert the prerogative which the high office carries with it, because through you the honour of the Crown was pledged.

Mr. Disraeli, in 1836, felt constrained to remind Sir John Campbell, the Attorney-General (afterwards Lord Chancellor), "that he should aim to be the guardian of the honour of the Crown, and to prove also that he was competent to proteet his own honour." (No. II. of the Runnymede Letters.) There should be no question as to your right, as well as desire, to uphold the former, and it follows as a corollary in so doing you resolve to maintain the latter.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier called to see me at my son's house during your absence in England and Rome in 1897, he expressed great gratitude for the services I was then rendering; and in June, 1901, he said that in six months there would be a vacancy in the Supreme Court, and that the question of religion would not stand in my way, and that I would then be appointed. But on Judge Gwynne's death, in January, 1902, you know what happened. Then, when Sir Oliver Mowat died, I know Sir Wilfrid favoured my appointment as his successor; but there were protests from the P. P. A. element in the party here which were willingly responded to by the Minister who urged the appointment of the present incumbent.

Sir Wilfrid manifested by word and action his intention that faith



should be kept with me. But if these two vacancies are filled and I am again passed over, I will conclude that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and yourself—at whose instance I was acting—have been overruled by the influence of those who do not consider that the honour of the Crown is to be regarded as of any moment.

I am not asking for promotion—that, as stated in a former letter, I decline doing. And my only object in now writing is to say that if I am again asked to "stand aside" I shall regard it as an intimation that I need not expect any consideration from the Government, although when in dire distress they did not appeal in vain for assistance to

The Honourable
CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH MACMAHON.

Osgoode Hall,
Toronto, October 19th, 1905.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General,—

Yours of 25th ultimo was forwarded to me while at the Sandwich Assizes, and I am replying thereto because of the recent appointments.

My letter of 21st ultimo credits Sir Wilfrid Laurier and yourself with desiring my promotion. But had a determination to carry out the intention existed, it is to me incomprehensible how you both should on so many occasions have surrendered to one member of the Government.

During the ~~last~~ few years "colleagues" of the Prime Minister were alleged to be obstructors to my promotion. But during the whole of the embroilment over the Manitoba School Question, I heard nothing of "colleagues" being consulted as to the diplomatic duties with which I was entrusted by you. There were no objectors when I was trying to save them.

Although shamefully treated and deeply humiliated, my treatment and humiliation has not been greater than that which was endured by Archbishop Walsh in connection with the Cardinalate. The press



had, time and again, associated his name with the prospective dignity. And two months prior to his death he told me he had received three or four letters from Monsignor Merry del Val, and in not one of them was there the slightest reference to any movement in Rome looking towards his elevation. He at that time had relinquished all hope. However, there is no object in further discussing that matter at present.

I now regard it as settled that the Government has no intention of keeping faith with me.

Had it been some one of another creed and nationality to which the Government was obligated for the services I performed, there would not have been a single objector to his being rewarded.

The Honourable
CHARLES FITZPATRICK,
Minister of Justice.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH MACMAHON.

Clearville, 27th Decr., 1870.

My dear Sir,—

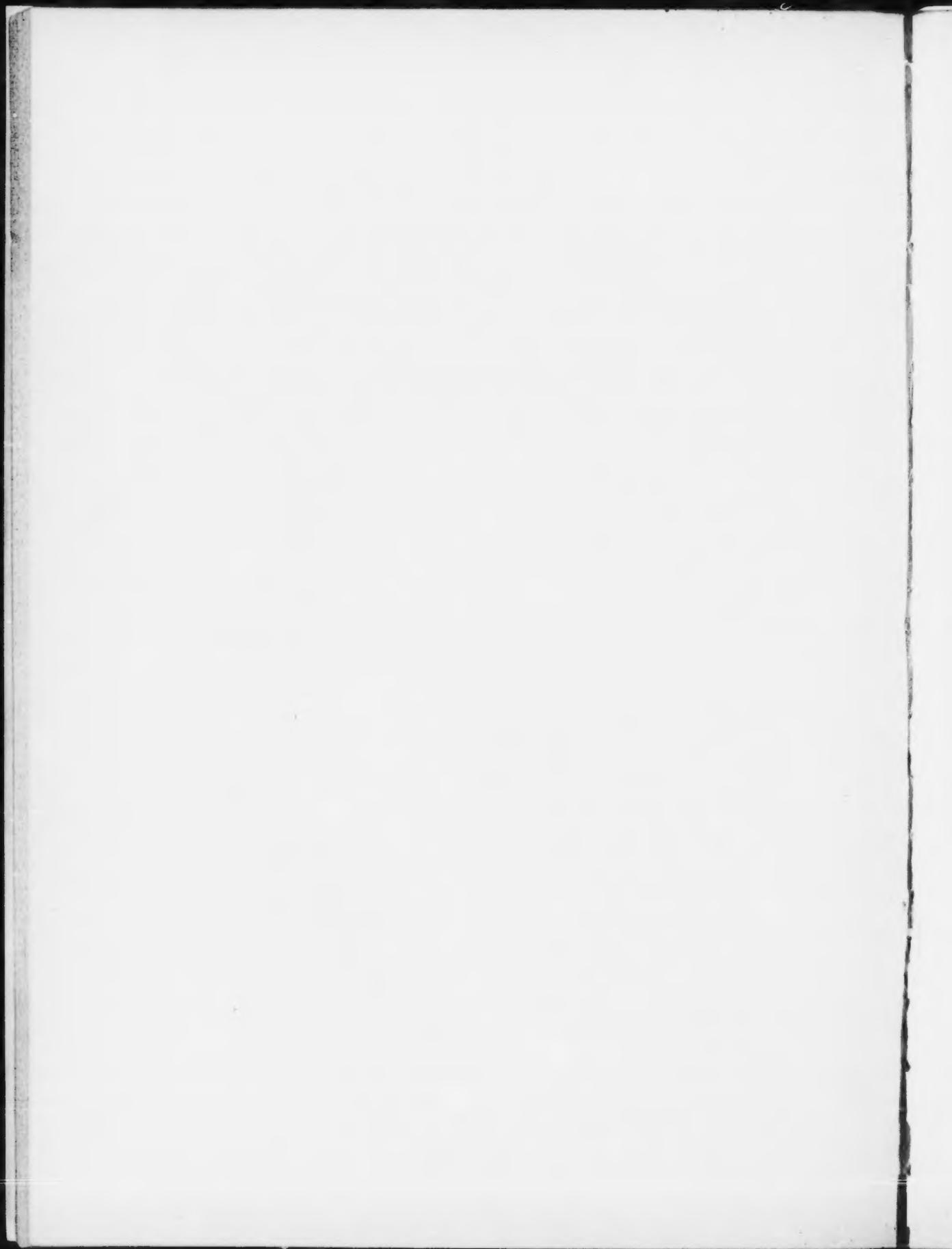
I duly received your letter written a fortnight ago, for which accept my thanks. I shall be most happy to call upon you the first time I visit London, which I expect will be sometime next month. I shall try and be there before you leave.

I read with a great deal of interest your letter in the *Advertiser*, and I have no doubt but it will do a great deal of good. What we now want is a fair representation of Roman Catholic candidates in constituencies in which they have a fair chance of success, and then the union will be fairly re-established.

If F. Smith becomes a supporter of the Government, and O'Connor is taken into the Cabinet, it may go far to neutralize our efforts. This, it seems to me, is a threatened danger that must be met. Sir John sent his friend O'Reilly a month since West to counteract what is being done by yourself and others. Do you know what success he had? I shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

HUGH MACMAHON, Esq.,
London.

Yours truly,
DAVID MILLS.



House of Commons,
Ottawa, 27th February, 1871.

My dear Sir,—

You see, Sandfield is pressing forward his elections with the greatest energy. He is, no doubt, expecting to succeed by a kind of *coup d'état*. My own impression is John A. is soon to receive an Imperial appointment, and if Sandfield can carry the Local elections he will prepare the way for himself as leader of the Conservative party here. He will also, if he succeeds, prepare the way for the success of Ministers at the Federal elections. I have no idea that Hincks or Morris or J. H. Cameron would serve under him, but once John A. is out of Canadian politics I have no doubt he will care but little about the success of Sandfield or anyone else. I hope Dawson will get the nomination in Kent, as he certainly will if McKellar looks after the matter in time, as I hope he will.

I saw him in Toronto and urged him by all means to see that Dawson's nomination was made safe in Kent.

I think it would be a good thing if you and Cameron could go down to Chatham when the Reform convention meets. It would show that the Catholics were generally acting with us in this election, and the certainty of success under these circumstances would everywhere increase the *elan* of the party, which is of great consequence in elections as well as in war. I have always felt that this alliance was a natural one, and one necessary for the country, and it afforded me great pleasure when I received your first letter, for I felt the first step was taken, and the reunion of a divided party was a matter of certainty, and should the restoration of our former relations now take place, as I believe it will, I am sure it must be equally gratifying to you, to whom it is so largely due.

I hope we shall have the pleasure of both being members of the next Parliament of Canada.

I send you a copy of the Public Accounts.

HUGH MACMAHON, Esq.,
London.

Yours truly,
DAVID MILLS.